

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 305.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

### PIANOS

ARE GREATLY INJURED, ESPECIALLY IN A TRYING CLIMATE LIKE THAT OF HONGKONG, by allowing them to drop out of Tune; the great Tension caused by tightening up the strings again being exceedingly trying.

A Good Instrument will probably last Twice as long in Hongkong, if kept constantly in Tune.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having a thoroughly competent Tuner from BROADWOOD & SONS, keep Pianos in Tune and REPAIR at a MODERATE CHARGE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 13th January, 1883. [296]

## Insurances.

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$813,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., .....LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,  
LO YEOK MOON, Esq., .....CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,

### MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

### WOO LIN YUEN

### Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00.  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00.  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 294,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

### DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

### HEAD OFFICE.—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

### LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world. Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

### RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

### ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL.....£6,000,000. STERLING.  
INVESTED FUNDS.....£3,000,000.  
ANNUAL INCOME.....£700,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company and are prepared to GRANT FIRE INSURANCES at CURRENT RATES.

### HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [40]

### J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 14, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION

OF A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHINESE PORCELAIN WARE, CURIOS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from a Northern Collector to offer for Sale by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 20th January, 1883, at Two P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,

A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHINESE PORCELAIN WARE, CURIOS, &c., &c., &c.

The same having arrived in this Colony from the North, being collected in Peking, Nanking, and Kangsi Province, and comprising:

OLD FIVE-COLOURED VASES and JARS, OLD BLUE JARS, OLD BLACK JARS OF THE MING PERIOD and the REIGNS of KONG HI, YUNG CHENG, K'EN LUNG, OLD SOOCHOW MING LACQUER-WARE, OLD BRONZES, &c.

ALSO, VERY FINE MODERN CHINESE PORCELAINS, JAMBOO CARVINGS, JADE STONE, ORNAMENTS, SCROLLS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, and the Articles will be on view on THURSDAY NEXT.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary. C. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [67]

## Intimations.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at or before NOON of MONDAY, the 29th instant, for FIXING EAVES GUTTERS to SEVERAL BUILDINGS in this YARD, according to Specification and Conditions which can be seen on Application to the NAVAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

WILLIAM HYNES, Officer Performing Storekeeping Duties, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [66]

### WANTED.

BY THE ADVERTISER A SITUATION AS OFFICE ASSISTANT OR STORE-KEEPER.

Address:—M. E. G. Care of Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [19]

THE LONDON & SINGAPORE ANTI-FOULING PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(DENNY'S PATENTS).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS 1862 to 1880, THE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS BEING LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 IN 250,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE OF 150,000 SHARES AT PAR.

PAYABLE 5s. on APPLICATION, 10s. on ALLOTMENT, THE BALANCE NOT TO BE CALLED UP WITHOUT THREE MONTHS' NOTICE.

### DIRECTORS.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD AUGUSTUS INGFIELD, C.B., F.R.S., 99, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.

JOHN SCARLETT CAMPBELL, Esq., 1, Queen's Gate Place, London, S.W.

ROBERT RICE, Esq., Director, Singapore Gas Co., Limited, Acar Lodge, Bramley Hill, South Croydon.

HENRY THOMAS COLE, O.C. (late M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth) Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport, 17, Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington Palace, London, W.

LOUIS GLASS, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co., 101 Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C., Merchants).

\*THOMAS SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co., 101 Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C., Merchants), Chairman, Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Singapore.

\*JOHN DILL ROSS, Esq., Merchant and Shipowner, Singapore.

\*GEORGE JOHN MANSFIELD, Esq., (Messrs. W. Mansfield & Co., Merchants), Agents, Ocean Steam and National Steam Ship Company, Singapore.

\*KHOO TEONG POH, Esq., (Messrs. Bun Hin & Co., Bun Hin's Line of Steamers), Merchant and Shipowner, Singapore.

\*THOSE GENTLEMEN WITH AN ASTRISK AGAINST THEIR NAMES ALSO FORM THE SINGAPORE COMMITTEE.

### BANKERS.

The ALLIANCE BANK, Limited, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.

The HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF India, London, and China.

### SOLICITORS.

Messrs. COLE & RODDY, 7, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

Messrs. RODDY & DAVIDSON, Singapore.

### AUDITORS.

Messrs. FOSTER, HIGHT & Co., Chartered Accountants.

LONDON COMPANY'S OFFICES, 3, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.

Applications for Shares will be received by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or their Agents at Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Hankow, Ningpo, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hiogo, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, and Manila, and by the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF India, London, and China, or their Agents at Penang, Malacca, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Rangoon, Moulemein, Batavia, Sourabaya, Macassar, Bangkok, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Perth, and at Singapore, by either of those Banks. Forms of application for Shares, Prospectuses and Pamphlets, may be obtained from the Bankers or their Agents, on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, December, 1882.

Singapore, 9th December, 1882. [84]

## Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

EX. RECENT ARRIVALS.

TINSELLED GRENADINES.  
LADIES' CHEAP COSTUMES.  
BROCADED SILKS.  
MOIRE SILKS.  
COLOURED SATINS.  
PLUSH VELVETS.  
COLOURED FLANNELS.  
WHITE FLANNELS.  
DIAPERS AND IRISH LINENS.  
TORCHON LACES.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF WHITE AND CREAM LACES.  
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.  
INFANTS' SILK AND SATIN HATS.  
CHILDREN'S BQOTS AND SHOES IN EVERY SIZE.  
LADIES' WHITE SATIN SHOES.  
COLOURED MALTESE BRAIDS.  
&c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1883.

W. BREWER

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE CONSIGNMENT

OF

VERY CHOICE FINE ART GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

PANEL PICTURES OF SCOTCH SCENERY IN OILS.

LARGE OIL COLOURS IN MASSIVE FRAMES.

FINELY FINISHED AND RETOUCHEO

OLEOGRAPHS, ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., &c.

PRICES, VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1882. [703]

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT

OF TOYS AND NOVELTIES

IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN GOODS,

VERY SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Also

Just Opened NEW NOVELS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH, BOOKS OF REFERENCE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH, RELIGIOUS WORKS IN ELEGANTLY BOUND COVERS, PICKWICK PAPERS, AND

A VARIETY OF CHEAP NOVELS.

ALL QUITE NEW AND OFFERED AT MODERATE PRICES.

S. MEYERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1882. [128]

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE, No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE, No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 17th January, 1883. [7]

### TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in Belvedere Terrace, Bonham Road, and TWO HOUSES on High Street.

Apply to DE SOUZA & Co., or ON THE PREMISES. Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883. [35]

### TO LET.

PARSEE VILLA (5 ROOMS), Robinson Road, also A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS) in Mosque Junction. Both the above HOUSES have Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel. Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [18]

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case. FINEST.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LOW FLAX CROWN.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND

JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF FREDRICK ROBERT ROGERS in Our Firm Cesses from this date, by Mutual Consent.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1883. [61]

### NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE This Day Resumed my Duties as SECRETARY to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1883. [42]

### NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY PURCHASED under a Bill of Sale, the GOODWILL, PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FIXTURES OF THE FIRM OF DE SOUZA & Co., PRINTERS, &c., of HONGKONG; and beg to intimate that I will carry on the BUSINESS under the same Name.

By strict attention, First-class Workmanship, and Moderate Charges I hope to merit the Patronage of the Hongkong public.

F. D. GUEDES. Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [20]

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

FROM 1st February Next, Mrs. SCHOLINUS (a German Lady recently arrived from Hamburg) and Miss WOODFORD will OPEN a SCHOOL for the training of GIRLS in the English, French, and German Languages, including all Sorts of Fancy Needle Work, Arithmetic and Music. BOYS only under 10 Years of Age will be admitted.—Application to be made to Mrs. SCHOLINUS, No. 223, Spring Gardens.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [68]

MARIA CRISTINA, CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

10, PLAZA DE GOITI, SANTA CRUZ, MANILA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Hongkong, will be glad to receive Orders for CIGARS from the above Manufactory.

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES can be seen at the Office of

BRANDAO & Co. Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [70]

## Amusements.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CORPS.

FIRST PERFORMANCE OF 1883.

### ON TUESDAY,

THE 23RD INSTANT, THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CORPS

WILL GIVE A PRIVATE PERFORMANCE

OF ROBERTSON'S COMEDY

"S C H O O L."

FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING A FUND FOR SOME MUCH NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS

IN THE CITY HALL THEATRE.

A Subscription List for Donations and for Tickets is being circulated, and vouchers for Tickets can only be obtained by Subscribing to the List or applying by Letter to the Undersigned.

A plan of the Theatre will be placed in the hands of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., at 8 A.M., on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, and voucher holders can then mark off the Seats they require and obtain their Tickets.

Price of Tickets.....\$3.60 Each.

Donations to the Fund will also be thankfully received.

A. P. STOKES, Acting Hon. Secretary, 8, Peddar's Hill, Hongkong, 10th January, 1883. [58]

### NOTICE.

THE FANCY DRESS BALL.

MR. J. P. MARMANDE (late Mr. W. P. MOORE'S) begs to announce that the HAIR DRESSING SALOON will be open on the NIGHT of the FANCY DRESS BALL, January the 18th, until 11 O'CLOCK P.M., for the convenience of Gentlemen who desire the services of the Tonsorial Artist.

J. P. MARMANDE, Hair Dresser, &c., Hongkong Hotel Building, Hongkong, 16th January, 1883. [72]

### NOTICE.

ON the 22nd of January, 1883, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., at the FRENCH CONSULATE, there will be an Adjudication for the SUPPLY of the NECESSARY PROVISIONS for the FRENCH NAVAL DIVISION, viz:—

DAILY PROVISIONS AND SEA PROVISIONS.

The Particulars of the TENDERS are at the CHANCELLERIE of the FRENCH CONSULATE, Hongkong, and on board of the Man-of-war "VICTORIEUSE," and may be consulted by anyone wishing to Tender.

(Signed) G. DE MONTJAMONT, Le Sous-commissaire de Division, Hongkong, 12th January, 1883. [64]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 54, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 26th January instant, at HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, 6th January, 1883. [48]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, 6th January, 1882. [49]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary. Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [52]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary. Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [53]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
INVITE INSPECTION OF A WELL  
SELECTED STOCK OF  
FANCY CHRISTMAS  
GOODS,

COMPRISING—  
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS  
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY.

FANCY SATIN COVERED BOXES.

CUT GLASS TOILET BOTTLES.

CHRISTMAS CARD ALBUMS.

IVORY BACK HAIR BRUSHES.

SCIENTIFIC TOYS.

ATKINSON'S, HENDRIE'S, AND LUBIN'S  
PERFUMES.

&C., &C., &C.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS  
AND  
PERFUMERS.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
ESTABLISHED 1841.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, Hongkong Telegraph, and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Whist the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1883.

We have seldom perused a greater farrago of contemptible drivel—even in the old established newspapers of this extraordinary Colony—than the thing which serves for a leading article in last night's *China Mail*. The impossibility of extracting blood from a stone has long been recognised, so, on the same principle, no one ever expects from a newspaper of the class of our evening contemporary anything approaching ordinary intelligence, or even common sense. And yet the last named attribute is not particularly rare; it does not ask an impossible chess board, but, as an American writer puts it, takes the one before it and plays the game. But the thing which serves as an article in the feeble organ of lower Wyndham Street is not merely devoid of ordinary intelligence, and altogether lacking in common sense; it is false in principle, inaccurate in statement, illogical in argument, ungrammatical in diction, sycophantic in tone and intention, and, taken all in all, a crying disgrace to a so-called representative of public opinion which pretends to be impartial, honest, and independent. We have no intention of trying to wear our erring evening print from its crooked ways, nor would it be worth while to preach doctrines of decency and self respect to the anonymous scribbler who apparently imagines he hits the foreign public taste whilst at the same time hoodwinking and concealing the Chinese, by vulgar misrepresentations of matters which are within the ken of all, and spiteful and scurrilous abuse of Governor HENNESSY. It would be a much easier task to endow a fool with intellect than to persuade him that he possessed neither intellect, truth, or decency.

The thing which serves the purpose of a leading article in the *China Mail* of last night deals with a Chinese deputation which waited upon the Administrator at Government House on Monday. For years past this honourable journal has been persistently scoffing and sneering not only at Chinese deputations, petitions, claims and rights, but has never lost an opportunity of insulting, reviling and misrepresenting the Chinese themselves. The *China Mail*'s scandalously false statements concerning Governor HENNESSY were invariably indirect attacks on the Chinese community of Hongkong. All these things must be so well known to the Chinese residents of the Colony that it would be a work of supererogation to deal at length with them here.

The *China Mail* has suddenly changed its front, and in the most barefaced manner possible become the advocate of and apologist for a system it has for years virulently condemned. Chinese deputations, petitions and addresses to Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY were it seems, "got up at the bidding of the Head of the Government." "Petition-signing and deputation-making" when the occupant of Government House was a gentleman who held the *China Mail* and all its belongings in most profound contempt, "were not only reduced to a mockery, but they became a scandal and disgrace." But, says our contemporary—"The deputation to Mr. MARSH yesterday, however, was of a purely voluntary character; and, notwithstanding this fact, it assumed an importance, as to influence, numbers, and respectability, far superior to anything that has hitherto been seen here." As we intend devoting special attention in an early issue to this most recent of Chinese deputations, we need only state here that it was composed of the very self same gentlemen, who bore a prominent part in proceedings a few months back, which the *China Mail* asserts were a mockery, a scandal and disgrace. The fact that Mr. MARSH and not Governor HENNESSY received these Chinese petitioners would, according to our contemporary, appear to have had the extraordinary effect of changing "a mockery, scandal and disgrace" into a most respectable, and praiseworthy proceeding. We are not informed by the inspired oracle of the *Mail* how this wonderful transformation was effected; but then accuracy and intelligence are mere matters of detail which are considered of no importance whatever in the editorial *Janctum* of our contemporary.

There are two considerations which appear to us, says the *Mail*, to stand out very prominently in this representation to Mr. MARSH. One is this, that the confidence felt by the Chinese community in the present Head of the Government (H. E. Administrator MARSH) is thorough and unlimited. They have known Mr. MARSH for several years as an official of the true type—honest, straightforward, of unswerving integrity, modest and courteous. There can be no doubt but that the shrewd Chinese merchants are now fully alive to the fact that an administration of quiet, honest work has displaced one of chicanery and hollow promises; and they also are doubtless perfectly well aware that the present state of things commands the entire approval of the authorities at Home, while the former regime has not found favour in the eyes of the Secretary of State. We have no wish to make Mr. MARSH feel uncomfortable by commenting on this indecent "buttering." We rather pity His Excellency at being subjected to such nauseous doses of *China Mail* toadyism, believing that, whatever differences may have existed between the Governor and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. MARSH has too much gentlemanly feeling and manliness—the true spirit of fair-play—to approve of what he must know is merely intended as a gross attack on his absent chief—an attack based on falsehood and evidently prompted by self interest. His Excellency has the reputation of being a keen hand at diplomacy, so we might suggest that an invitation to dinner and a hint that all this boot-licking is anything but agreeable, would work wonders with this gutter scribe, whose ideas of delicacy are so grossly outrageous. A too confirmed and unscrupulous partisanship in politics is frequently exceedingly inconvenient. Ill bred flatterers are the worst of all bores. If the *Mail* continues in its present course it can hardly be a matter for surprise if people who are blessed with reasoning powers begin to believe that it is really "inspired" from Government House. We shall be the last to suggest that there is any truth in those words of Aleyan:

Money and men a mutual falsehood show—  
More money than money, money men show.

Another matter, says the *Referee* of the 4th ulto, in dealing with the "Topics of the Week," which may be taken to possess much general interest is Mr. HANNAY's action for libel against the *Standard* newspaper, and also against a business firm which chose, in a letter published in the *Standard*, to comment upon one of Mr. HANNAY's judgments. The fact that other newspapers have not regarded the action as possessed of much importance has no effect whatever upon our statement, or on the belief out of which it grows. A celebrated wit who, after sleeping in a well-populated bed, said that if the "insects" had but been unanimous they could have carried him down stairs, might almost have been referring to that powerful institution the newspaper Press of England. Unanimous; it might be a thousand times more powerful than it is now. But it never was, is not, and never will be unanimous, simply because every newspaper hates its neighbour and rivals with undying hatred, and

is terribly afraid of doing anything which may be to their benefit or advantage. Thus it will be seen that the comparison between newspapers and the nameless "insects" of the wit has something in it besides its reference to their unanimity. The extraordinary action taken by Mr. HANNAY is of vital importance to newspapers, and yet it would be easy enough to number those which have dared say one word about it. Mr. HANNAY, who is well known as a metropolitan police magistrate, took exception to an opinion expressed by the *Standard* about one of his convictions. Also he took exception to a letter published in the same paper and brought his actions for libel accordingly. There is no necessity for us to recapitulate the circumstances of either action. It will be sufficient to point out that the *Standard* has a reputation for fair play and impartiality second to that of no daily paper in London, and that there was not the slightest suggestion of malice in what was said by it or in the letter which was published in its columns from those who were subsequently made its co-defendants. The otherwise thoughtful so constantly boast about the freedom of the English Press, and the boast is so constantly taken up, like many another of our insular boasts, by those who know nothing whatever about the Press, its constitution, or its difficulties, that such an action as that brought by Mr. HANNAY should have overwhelmed all believers in the Press's freedom—should have overwhelmed the Press itself with astonishment, not to say indignation. If so important, so respectable, so well conducted, and so temperate a paper as the *Standard* cannot comment upon the action of a stipendiary magistrate, and cannot publish a letter upon the subject, without being liable to an action at law, then the sooner the freedom of the Press bubble is burst; the better will it be for the understanding of the nation. A British jury, while acquitting both defendants of anything like feeling or malice, could not be got out of the box without voting away some money. It is notorious that the British juror considers it his bounden duty to be generous with the money of other people. Still the solatium awarded Mr. HANNAY was but small—five pounds in each instance. To one constituted as he is, the ten pounds must have come like balm upon his wounded sensibilities. His satisfaction must, though, have been somewhat checked when Mr. Justice LORE decided that each side must pay its own costs. It is fair to suppose, after a three days' trial with such counsel as were employed, that for every pound of the ten pounds awarded Mr. HANNAY he must have had to pay something like a hundred. There is some consolation in lawyers' bills after all, if by means of them the intensely litigious are made to feel that even success is not without its pains and penalties.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SAYS the *Daily Telegraph*—In the "Table Talk" of Samuel Rogers, banker and poet, it is stated that the Hero of Waterloo made no secret of his opinion that when the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth concerning his achievements came to be known, "a good many statues would have to be taken down." The publications, however, of the Wellington Despatches and Correspondence has not as yet led to any propositions of an iconoclastic nature; indeed, the only statue belonging to the Wellington epoch which it has been suggested to disestablish is that of the equestrian effigy of the illustrious Duke himself from his "bad eminence" on the summit of Decimus Burton's arch. They order things differently in France; it is possible that since the Second Restoration of the Bourbons at least a hundred statues and busts of the Eighteenth Louis, the Tenth Charles, the Duke of Berry, the Duke of Angoulême, Louis Philippe, the Duke of Orleans, and the Third Napoleon have altogether disappeared from public ken; but their evanishment has taken place, quietly, without scandal or "fracas." The effigy last deposited from its pedestal has it is true, been taken down with somewhat embarrassing publicity. The statue of Louis XIV. in the Place Royale at Caen has been removed to a lower site by order of the Municipal Council of that town—ostensibly as a protest against the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The statue was erected in 1827, just at the time when Charles X. was doing his very best to pull down the fabric of the French Monarchy on his own head. Zealously aided by MM. de Polignac and Peyronnet, the last King of France and Navarre amply succeeded in his suicidal project, and by modern Frenchmen his political collapse only is remembered, while his individuality is contemptuously forgotten. It is not so with Louis XIV. He was no doubt a despotic, ambitious, selfish, and profligate monarch; but still he was "Le Roi Soleil." Turanne and Villars, Jean Bart and Duquesne were his captains by sea and land; Colbert was his Minister; Bossuet and Fénelon his preachers; Lebrun and Lesueur his painters; Corneille and Racine his dramatists. He was the admirer of Boileau and the friend of Molière. The petty political spite of a Norman town may cast down the statue of the Grand Monarque; but the Palace of Versailles, the Place des Victoires, and the great Arch of the Porte St. Martin must be used to the ground before Louis XIV. is forgotten by Frenchmen. Englishmen, indeed, might be very glad to forget him; not so the Sovereign, whose generals, Marlborough beat so soundly at Blenheim and every where else, but as the King of whom Charles II. was the tool and the pensioner.

APRER a good deal of newspaper chatter the three quarter mile race between W. G. George of Worcester, and L. E. Myers of the Manhattan Athletic Club, was arranged to take place at the Polo Grounds, New York, on Thursday, November 30th, and accordingly came off on that date. The running track was very heavy owing to a fall of snow. The English champion raced away with the lead, made the whole of the running, and won easily by 10 yards in 3 min. 10 seconds. Myers' full time was 3 min. 15 seconds. George has thus won two out of the three events, only suffering defeat in the half mile.

THE United States boasts few mansions possessing an equal historic interest with that of the Murat Mansion at Tallahassee, Florida, which has recently been destroyed. For many years it was the home of Prince Charles Louis Napoleon Achille Murat, eldest son of the first Napoleon's favourite, Joachim Murat, King of Naples, who, after his father's death in 1821, emigrated to the United States. The Prince settled in Florida, married a grand-niece of George Washington, and, dismissing European politics from his mind, devoted himself to scientific pursuits, and wrote several essays on the institutions of America. Shortly after taking up his abode in Florida, he occupied the mansion near the capital of the State, which ever after bore his name, and there he lived a life of quiet dignity until his death, which occurred on the 15th of April, 1874. After the death of his widow the estate was purchased by Mr. G. W. Bloxham, a prominent citizen of Florida. A few months ago a fire alarm was sounded in the night and it was discovered that the interesting old mansion was in flames. Notwithstanding strenuous efforts to save it, it was completely destroyed.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Last night's performance of Pedrotti's comic opera "Tutti in Maschera" at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, was exceptionally successful. The work is by no means a grand one, and the music is the reverse of attractive, leaving the opera to rely for success on several humorously drawn characters, and carefully selected scenes. The demands made upon the vocal powers of the various artists in the cast are not excessive nor beyond the abilities of last night's performers, and almost of them are historically acceptable; they had no difficulty in making the entire representation a generally effective one.

The principal incidents of "Tutti in Maschera" are taken by M. M. Marcello from a play of Goldoni's, the scene being laid in Venice about the year 1780. The scene opens in a *café* where a party of citizens are subjecting to very harsh criticism, the performance of a new opera, which has been recently produced. The whole of the artists engaged are severely handled by these self appointed critics; but the *maestro*, Don Gregorio, is treated worst of all, his knowledge of music even being called in question. In the midst of the argument, Don Gregorio enters the *café*, and in answer to the jeers of the company throws the whole blame of the failure on the singers, the chorus, and the orchestra, all of whom, he roundly asserts, are in league against him. After singing his own praises, the worthy *maestro* expresses his intention, since his own country will not acknowledge his genius, of organising an opera troupe for a rich Turkish merchant, who proposes to establish the opera in Damascus. This excites the laughter of the citizens, who ridicule both his pretensions as an *Impresario* and his ability as a composer, to which he retorts that all the opera houses of Italy will soon be compelled to close after the departure of their greatest musical genius to the appreciative Turks. This terminates the first act and the rest of the opera is devoted to intrigues connected with, and incident to, the formation of the proposed opera troupe for Damascus. In the second act, which opens in the house of *Il Cavaliere Emilio*, a gay Venetian gentleman, we are introduced to *Dorotea*, the wife of Don Gregorio, who explains that prior to her marriage with the aged composer she was in love with *Emilio*, and her desire of obtaining from him a certain dangerous *billet doux* which she was unwise enough to send him in their days of courtship. Hearing the voice of *Vittoria*, and not wishing to be detected, *Dorotea* hides, as a last resort, in the present sweetheart of the gay young cavalier enters the room. The arrival of *Emilio* and a lovers quarrel between the pair leads up to the arrival of Don Gregorio in search of the stage struck *Vittoria*, to offer her an engagement as prima donna to go to Damascus. *Emilio* not wishing *Vittoria* to be seen in his room hides her in the same closet with *Dorotea*, which results in a most amusing scene between the two ladies, *Vittoria* jumping to the conclusion that *Dorotea* was once more acquainted with her former lover; eventually reproaching *Emilio* with his perfidy, and avenging herself by accepting the proffered engagement to join the Turkish opera company. In the meantime Don Gregorio had entered the closet, and not at first recognising his wife, made violent love to her in the belief that she was *Lucretia*, a waiting maid, which affords *Dorotea* the opportunity of turning the tables on her husband, on his discovering his mistake threatens divorce for her presumed infidelity, which she promptly relates in the same terms. The third act opens in the house of *Abdalla*, a rich merchant of Damascus, and a musical enthusiast, whose ambition is to introduce operatic performances in his native city, with which object Don Gregorio has been entrusted with the formation of a company. *Vittoria* presently arrives and is quickly followed by the other characters in search of engagements. *Vittoria* signs an agreement to go as prima donna, *Emilio* offering his services as tenor, and all appears satisfactorily arranged when *Vittoria* accidentally drops a note she received from the Turk, which Don Gregorio picks up and reads, and as it is of a suspicious character he suspects his wife of an intrigue with *Abdalla*, *Emilio* having similar suspicions with regard to *Vittoria*. The final scene is laid at a masked ball, where *Gregorio* and *Emilio* go dressed in Turkish costume, and the former meeting his wife, who mistakes him for *Abdalla*, heaves a sigh of relief, as she declares him to be the Turk. On *Gregorio*'s unmasking, *Dorotea* quickly takes in the situation at a glance and tries to pass off the whole affair as a joke, the scene which follows between the pair being the best in the whole opera. *Vittoria*, meeting *Emilio* and believing him to be *Abdalla*, confesses that she loves the Cavalier, has been convinced that he loves her, and therefore has no intention of proceeding to Damascus. An amusing scene between *Abdalla*, *Gregorio* and *Emilio*, dressed as Turks, leads up to mutual explanations, and the *disengagement*, the Turk consenting to cancel the contracts entered into by *Emilio* and *Vittoria*, their places being taken by *Dorotea* and *Marcello*.

Signora Petrovich as *Vittoria*, the part taken when the opera was represented in March last by the late Signora Pinelli, appeared to greater advantage than we have yet seen her. She sang in capital form, and acted with such vivacity

Her rendering of the recitative and cavatina "Forse qui, fra queste mura" was thoroughly artistic, and the duet with *Abdalla*—"Perché sul palco scenico" also elicited marks of warm approval from the audience. The *Dorotea* of Signora Silini was in every respect equal to her former impersonation of the same character. Her vocalisation in the scene and aria "O puledra vergine," and also in the duet with Don Gregorio—"Oh bella, anzi bellissima" was simply superb, whilst she acted with that taste and winning grace which combined have made her the most popular professional artiste that has ever visited Hongkong. Signora Giochi, although not in such good voice as usual, made a capital *Abdalla*, and in one of the best musical numbers of the opera—the aria "Viva Italia, &c." achieved a complete success. The character of the lover *Emilio*, formerly played by poor Vanzetti, was ably handled by Signor Petrovich. This gentleman has a comparatively weak voice, but as he sings with musical accuracy and is a pleasing actor, he is generally acceptable as a leading tenor. Signor Lanzoni proved to be a most efficient substitute for the late Signor Corti as the *maestro* Don Gregorio. Although hardly so amusing as the once celebrated baritone, Signor Lanzoni gave a really excellent rendering of the part, and sang in far better style than his predecessor. In the cavatina—"Don Gregorio, il semicromico" the basso scored a legitimate success, his celebrated scene duet with *Dorotea* also going splendidly. The minor characters were fairly well filled, and the opera was both dressed and placed on the stage in a manner creditable to the company, considering the resources at their disposal. Signor Giochi was as usual most effective at the piano, whilst Signor Cattaneo rendered good service as prompter.

The audience was not so large as might have been anticipated, and we cannot help believing that for this the policy of the Directorate must be held responsible. The performances are not sufficiently advertised nor is publicity given to the various casts of characters. These are matters of the utmost importance in a community like ours, and we certainly think whoever advised the Directors to depart from the policy which paid Signor Capli and Mr. Hoflich so well in past years has a deal to answer for.

A rather laughable incident occurred during the performance last night. In one of the most amusing scenes of the opera a couple of music-loving members of the canine race present in the stalls, unfortunately had some slight difference of opinion and dog-like commenced to settle the dispute by the stern wayer of battle. For a moment nothing was heard but the growling of the combatants, who stood up like the gladiators of old and in view of the whole house went at each other in grand style. The audience were convulsed with laughter, and the artists on the stage could not resist the contagion and heartily joined in the universal merriment. Eventually a policeman arrested the larger of the two dogs, and walked him off, the remaining champion, a not unfamiliar figure, quietly crouching down, and apparently enjoying the rest of the representation of "Tutti in Maschera."

On Saturday night the grand opera of "L'avorita" will be produced, with Signora Silini in her great part of *Leonora d'Alcantara*.

## CORONER'S INQUIRY INTO THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN LEE.

Continuation of Dr. Wharry's evidence given last evening—

In cases of death from alcohol congestion of the brain would generally be found, although it is possible that such a state of the brain might not be found. The usual *post mortem* signs of death from apoplexy would be congestion of the brain, the lungs, and right side of the heart. In such case the right side of the heart would be more blood in the right side of the heart than in the left. In cases of syncope one would expect to find the heart distended, either full or empty. The brain might be either congested or not, as the signs vary so much. In cases of coma witness was not aware that there were any distinctive signs. In the present case death might have resulted from a number of causes. Witness was in the dark as to how the body was found, and the circumstances preceding death were not ascertained with facts he might be able to give an opinion as to the cause of death.

Dr. Wharry said that there was nothing to lead him to suppose that death resulted from coma, and asked His Worship if the history of the drugs mentioned during the enquiry had been taken, and wished to know if the drugs were within reach of deceased.

On the suggestion of Mr. Francis, His Worship asked Dr. Wharry if he understood paralysis of the heart.

Dr. Wharry said that the term meant loss of power, which simply meant death, being the cessation of the beating of the heart which occurs in every form of death.

His Worship—"So if I were told that death resulted from paralysis of the heart, it simply would mean that death had taken place." Dr. Wharry—"It might also be taken to mean that death had occurred from some influence brought to bear on the heart itself. It might be applied in a case where death had commenced in the heart. Witness did not think it had occurred so in this case, because the right side of the heart is said to have been more full of blood than the left, and because of the congestion of the lungs. There was no evidence in the *post mortem* examination to show the heart had been subjected to any direct influence. Were no direct influence brought to bear on the heart it is more probable that both sides of the heart would have been in the same condition. The signs of congestion of the lungs and palor of the brain would be against the theory of death by direct influence on the heart, as if such were the case, the motion of the blood would be suddenly arrested and both sides of the heart would be in the same condition."

His Worship—"On the suggestion of Mr. Francis, asked witness if an overdose of chloral hydrate would produce coma, and the *post mortem* appearances be observed." Witness stated that an overdose of chloral affects the heart, embarrasses the respiration, and poisons the blood. There was no reason in the present case why death should not have resulted from an overdose of chloral. In the case of a man who had lung disease, chloral would be more dangerous as a medicine than in the case of a man whose lungs were sound. The amount of chloral would be determined by the individual case, such as for inducing sleep. He was not able to say what would be a safe dose of the medicine, as he was a solution, and had not its strength marked on the bottle.

At Mr. Francis' suggestion witness was asked if death might not have resulted from a sick fit or faintness. Witness said he thought the presence of a sick fit out of the present case, as there was no

evidence to show that death resulted from falling action of the heart.

Dr. Wharry's answer to the question of Mr. Francis was—I do not think death resulted during a fainting fit as Mr. Francis suggested.

At this stage of the proceedings the enquiry was adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

The Enquiry was resumed at the Magistracy at 10 o'clock this morning, when the examination of Dr. Wharry was continued.

In reply to the Coroner, witness said—He did not expect to detect the smell of alcohol in the bladder, and did not think that in the present case death resulted from alcohol. The absence of congestion of the brain gave him that impression. Had death resulted from alcohol he would have expected to find congestion of the lungs and brain. He had no reason to think that vomiting was the cause of death. Had death occurred from vomiting he would have expected to find congestion of the brain, or otherwise, to find that deceased had died in the W.C., or lying in his room, instead of lying peacefully on his bed. From the condition in which the body was found it was improbable that death resulted from vomiting. The condition of the body and the circumstances connected with the finding of it are not incompatible with death from nitrite of amyl. He would expect to find congestion of the lungs had death resulted from nitrite of amyl. Nitrite of amyl is not a suitable medicine for any one suffering from disease of the lungs. It has been recommended for asthma, but not for any disease of the lungs, and he should say it would be dangerous in cases of lung disease. It is said to cause death through failure of the respiration, and would therefore be dangerous in a case of lung disease. To a certain extent disease of the lungs is easily perceived, and cannot be mistaken by any one who has had a medical training. Nitrite of amyl is a dangerous remedy in any case, and should be used with great caution. It is a poison of such a nature that in his opinion great precautions should be used in its dispensation. He has seen the bottles mentioned, and should expect to find them marked, poison on account of the dangerous nature of the drug. The cases in which it is safe to give nitrite of amyl are very few, and in some of those cases it must happen that it would be unsafe to trust a patient with a large quantity of it. He would consider the quantity the bottles are capable of holding an excessive quantity. Two ten spoonfuls would be a dangerous quantity. From three to five drops inhaled from a pocket handkerchief is a considerable dose. A teaspoonful is reckoned to contain sixty drops. Whether the instruction on the bottle "to be used as directed" was a sufficient direction, would depend on the patient to whom the drink was given. In the present case, it was, a most dangerous way of supplying the medicine. The drug is put up in three to five drop sealed glass tubes. He has read of patients carrying bottles of the drug in their waistcoat pockets, and taking a sniff from the bottle when necessary. Such cases would be rare. The drug is used in cases of asthma and facial neuralgia. It would never be given in cases of asthma or facial neuralgia accompanied by disease of the lungs. The object of this drug is to relieve pain, and it does not affect a cure. It has no direct permanent effect on the system, and no cumulative effects of which he is aware. It would be dangerous to dispense the drug in the way in which it was done in the present case. Act of Parliament in England enforces restrictions on the dispensing of poisons, but that Act is not in force here. He is aware that the Act to which he refers dispenses with these restrictions when the poisons are dispensed under prescription. These restrictions only apply to those who are not legally qualified as physicians or surgeons. Any person not possessing these legal qualifications would be liable to prosecution for dispensing such medicines. He is not aware if there are legal qualifications required in Hongkong. He is a doctor of medicine and master of surgery of the Aberdeen University; a member of the R. C. S. E. and L. S. A. London, and obtained those degrees in the usual manner. Nitrite of amyl hinders the oxidation of the blood, and thus interferes with the respiration, which where the respiration is already impaired, as would be the case in diseased lungs. There is no material difference between the description Dr. Clouth gave of the lungs, heart, and other parts and what he himself saw.

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis (by permission of the Coroner).

Dr. Wharry stated that he had no personal experience of amyl nitrite. His experience of the drug is not wholly from books, as he has heard it spoken of by many, and he has read it. He has made a special study of amyl nitrite, and all the things he has studied would come under that heading, but he has obtained a certain knowledge of it. The latest work he has studied treating on amyl nitrite is "Dr. Ringer on Therapeutics" published in 1882. Dr. Ringer is an authority on the subject.

Mr. Francis read from a medical work to the effect that Dr. Ringer states that amyl nitrite is not so dangerous as it was supposed to be. Dr. Wharry, when asked that his quotation was by Mr. Francis was apt to mislead and does not convey the meaning intended, and should only be taken in connection with the rest of the article.

Other selections were read by Mr. Francis which Dr. Wharry again characterised as misleading to those present.

The authority read from by Mr. Francis was dated 1879.

Mr. Francis read that Dr. Jones had two patients who kept small bottles containing amyl nitrite, and kept them in their houses, and he had made a special study of amyl nitrite, and all the things he has studied would come under that heading, but he has obtained a certain knowledge of it.

Dr. Wharry disputed that it was so stated, and the paragraph being read the statement was that the use of the drug had given relief. He has not read Fothergill on "Heart Disease."

Fothergill is not a high authority on that disease, nor would witness consider him a sufficient guide to follow in the use of amyl nitrite, except in certain rare cases. The question being pressed by Mr. Francis as to whether witness considered Fothergill a sufficient authority to follow in the use of amyl nitrite, witness stated that he was very much surprised that did not care about Fothergill's reputation of being a careful observer, but does not know that all his conclusions are accepted by the profession. At large, he cannot say that the opinions of Fothergill are confirmed by Dr. Ringer.

He has looked up Ringer, as an authority on amyl nitrite both before and since the death of Captain Lee. He believes that death may occur in any amount from amyl nitrite. The most marked symptoms of that complaint would be intense pain in the region of the heart. There would be a sense of great oppression, and would produce similar pains in the same place. There is a disease called fatal cerebral inflammation, but the pain and the locality from that would be different to those of amyl nitrite. He would expect to hear that the pain in fatal cerebral inflammation would be sudden. They would probably be below the left arm, as well as in the region of the heart.

Dr. Wharry did not necessarily experience great pain or any unpleasantness from using amyl nitrite. The report of that pain from amyl nitrite would be a means of a dangerous and falling



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